SEE SECOND REGIENCY LEAVE. CAMP SHOMAS TO-DAY.

Will Probably He Followed by the State minth To-Morrow-Col. Aster's First Night Under Canvas-47,000 Traces New at Chick mmaugn, the Greatest Bumber Assembles Since the Civil War-Incidents of Camp Life.

OMATTANCOGA, Tenn., May 31.-There is great sjoiding among the members of the Second and Sixty-minth New York regiments over the propoot of an early removal to scenes of active duty These two commands are among the eight selected to go to Tampa, and both regard themsalves as particularly lucky. It is all that Col. Duffy can do to keep the boys of the Sixty-ninth within bounds since the news was received that they were to be part of the advance guard of the volunteer army of invasion, and they are busy drilling and exercising se as to be in perfect trim when the final order comes to start.

According to the present plans the Second New York will be the first regiment to get away. The regiment was packing up all the afternoon and will break camp at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning and leave for Tampa an hour later, The First District of Columbia, 157th Indiana and First Ohio will also probably get away to-The Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Maryland, First Illinois and Third Pennsylvania will leave on Thursday, it is expected.

Without exception each and every man who is to go to the front is glad of it. The regiments are well equipped, and it is the opinion of the old veterans who have seen them that a finer looking lot of young soldiers has never been seen in this or any other country. All the men are armed with Springfield rifles of 45 calibre, and there will be 500 rounds of ammunition to a man. The ammunition, with the exception of a few rounds, will be shipped by freight. The regiments would have left the camp to-day-two of them at least-had it not sen for the fact that transportation could not be furnished by the railroads.

Lieut.-Col. John Jacob Astor spent nis first night under canvas since he has been with the volunteer army last night. His tent is one of the eleven pitched under the shadow of the Wilder monument on an eminence near Gen. Wade's headquarters. It is well furnished and has many comforts that are absent in the ordimary tent of the campaigner. He has with him his valet and his private secretary. Last night, after the duties of the day, which included the inspection of the remaining brigades of the Third Division of the Third Army Corps, he stretched himself on his cot beneath his canvas canony and slept as soundly as if he had been in his New York home. He was up in the morning bright and early and ready for another day of hard work. He is beginning to look like an old campaigner already.

Marshall Pinn is the name of a picturesque pickaninny picked up at Morristown, Tenn., by the Fourteenth New York while coming to Camp Thomas. When asked how he came to join the army Marshall Pinn dropped his cap and displayed a head as smooth as a coccanut and as black as a lump of anthracite and replied: "I des got on de cyars at Mor'stown cause I aint got no mammy nor daddy, an' my big bud tol' me dat I could go if I wanted to, an I des tol' dese here gen'lemans w'at I wanted an' dey tuck me arlong."

He acts as general factorum for the Foursenth, and the boys share their rations with him, and he is getting as sleek and fat as a le, and expresses himself as determined to stay with the army till the war is over.

The First Maine Infantry, which arrived last might, went into camp to-day. This regiment has a hospital corps of ten men, a band of Swanty-four pieces, twelve horses, tents, and sen days' rations. The officers and men are all mely uniformed and armed with Spring field rifles of the latest model. The regiment was erganized in 1873, but owing to the fact that Maine is an exceedingly peaceful State it has never seen any service nor has it been called out to suppress strikes or riots. The First was in camp at Augusta four weeks befere leaving for this city, and was mustered into the service of the United States on May 10. It left Augusta for this city last Friday fully equipped and with twenty rounds of cartridge to each man. None of the men is ill. Like the others, this regiment had several mascots, the honor of being the pet of the regiment being isputed by a goat named Blarney, a dog named Maine, and a genuine Down East rabbit known

The Maine troops were followed to the park by the Second Arkansas Infantry, which camped near the northern border, in the vicinity of Alexander's Bridge. The Second has a hospital corps of eighteen men, a band of twenty-four pleces, eleven horses, and tents for 500 men. siment is shout half uniformed and armed. Many of the uniforms are of an obsolete pattern. The members of the band, though, wear full-dress uniforms, and are the showlest bedy of men, so far as clothing is concerned, in the volunteer army. The regiment was organized early last March, when it became apparent that war with Spain could not be avoided. Prior to starting for Chickamauga it spent four weeks in camp at Little Rock, and was mustered into the service of the United States on May 25. Before starting for this city every man in the regiment was vaccinated, and s a result twenty men are suffering a slight

Col. Cook, the commander of the regiment, is a Confederate veteran, who served with Bragg in the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign, and so knows the park like a book. Capt. Cranborry is also a Confederate veteran. Capt South of Company L is the Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas. The men of this regiment, while somewhat raw, will make excellent soldiers. They are for the most country boys, unused to city life, and are full of enthusiasm The regiment has a mascot, a very fine tame named Winnie Davis, Company C of Walnut Ridge, Ark., has a model of the Maine made of wood by one of the soldiers. It is about three feet long.

The First Mississippi Regiment of Infantry arrived this morning. It consists of twelve ales of eighty-five men each, was mustered into service on May 24 at Jackson, and is sed of young men almost entirely. On leaving Jackson they turned their arms over to nd Regiment, which is now being recruited for active service. The officers are mearly all old National Guardamen and are well up in the exercises and manual of arms, but the privates are still quite green and will have to be drilled before they will be ready for the

Capt. Henderson of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now in camp at Chickamauga Park once wore the Confederate uniform. He began his military career as a Captain in the Twen by-eighth Alabama Infantry, C. S. A. He was known to all the corps as the soldier ober, and preached every Sabbath when the exigencies of the service would permit. It marked that the regular non-combatan chaplains were never so conspicuously favored than a corporal's guard at their meetings often called upon to offer the last prayer and perform the last rites for the Being ultimately disabled for duty in the line he was assigned to the staff as As sistant Adjutant-General. His first duty was to not as commissioner in the exchange of pris oners, but this was not until 1864. He was Sterward commissioned as Lieutepant-Colonel with the pay of Brigadier-General. The knowle adge of this last promotion did not reach him until after the surrender of Gen. Lee, all comnumication with the department at Richmone being cut off for some time. As commissioner he effected the exchange of about 35,000 pris eners, and since the war he has received numberless letters from Northern soldiers expressing gratitude for the kindness extended to them while in his charge.

Recorder Hope has made a full investigation of the case of the two soldiers of the First Nev Hampshire Volunteers who were arrested and sentenced, on the charge of being drunk and disarderly and insulting women, to pay a fine of , which fine they have be out on the city rock pile. It appears that one of

testimony of the women themselves. It appearalso that one of them did try to prevent the arrest of his companion after the police had been called. It was the opinion of the Recorder that the men had suffered enough for their offence, and he decided to release them.

Forty-seven thousand soldiers, the larges number seen together in this country since the rivil war, are now encamped at Chickamaura, and the general opinion prevails that the num per will not be increased to any considerable ex tent. The Quartermaster's and the Commissary's departments have been busy all day checking off the bills of lading of supplies re ceived in the last two days for the army. one cars were received yesterday and about fifty to-day, all filled with the regular army rations and the work of unloading and storing the supplies has kept a large force of hands busy all day. The supply of rations at the camp is now fully adequate to the demand, various regiments are disposed to kick at the quality of the food, as well as the quantity, upon the whole the boys are exceedingly well cared for by the Government. A care ful supervision is kept over the supplie received, so that all stuff in the slightest degre damaged is condemned and rejected and is oss to the contractor forwarding it. Lieut Wright and Major Thomas of the Quarter master's Department are both busy as been and are disposing of all the Government supplies as

fast as received, some being forwarded to points further South and others being stored in the big warehouses in the city and at Camp Thomas. press of the State of Tennessee signed by Gov. Taylor, Col. Smith, and others, constituting the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. They appeal for public con tributions to carry on the work. The communi-

cation says, among other things: "Not accustomed to the hardships of camp life, they will be subjected to despondency, dis ease, and demoralization. Far away, as they must be, from home and its sacred influence it behooves the people of our State to provid for them such privileges and loving comforts as may be possible. When the call came from President McKinley for volunteers, the mittee of the Tennessee Men's Christian Association was quick to recognize the opportunity for practical helpfulness which was presented to them An Army Committee has been appointed to undertake definite religious work among these men. The plan, as outlined, has the indorse ment of Gen. Miles and the approbation of the officers of the Tennessee troops. It is the purpose of the Army Committee to establish a Y. M. C. A. tent in each regiment. These tents will be provided with writing facilities and reading matter, young men's prayer meetings will be conducted, Bible classes organized and other lines of religious work undertaken. The Commissary Department will be provided for the benefit of those young men who are sick. In this department young men who are sick will be furnished free of cost with light diet and needed delicacies on the order of the army physician."

Adjt.-Gen. O. R. Boardman and Treasurer Campbell of Wisconsin have just paid off the arrearages due to the two Wisconsin regiments from the State, and have disbursed a quantity of supplies. Auditor Campbell of Ohio paid off the Ohio troops to-day. The amount disbursed is about \$100,000, and in consequence of the paying off of the Wisconsin and Ohio regiments there is a boom on the Midway, and the

hucksters have been happy. Yesterday the work of vaccinating the men bers of the Second Ohio Regiment began and it was concluded to-day. Upward of 1,000 me have been treated. Drilling will be rather irksome in that regiment during the next few days. The Second Division of the Third Army Corps has been completed and the Third Division will soon be organized, when the corps will be com-

The park lacks a supply of ioa. Very few of the troops ever taste ice water, which, indeed seems to be at a premium even in the Colonels tents, and a person is liable to visit half a dozen camps without finding ice. Gen. Fred Grant was unable to secure any at all yesterday, be cause of the failure of the ice wagons to appear and the scarcity of the article is causing some vigorous kicking around the officers' tents on three hot days.

The large bakery was partly in operation to day. When in complete operation twelve imnse ovens will be in use, and it is estimated by Col. Sharp that it will turn out an average of 40,000 loaves of bread daily. The luxury of fresh bread is most heartily appreciated by the boys after their long term on hardtack.

When asked what precautions, if any, were being taken against spies at the park, a member of Gen. Brooke's staff said that there was none, that the Spanish did not need to have spies here, that all that was being done is openly, and that the newspapers told what was going on. There was no information to be gained here, he said, that could possibly be of any value to Spain in the present war. Nevertheless, guards have been placed over all the pumps and at all points from which the troops get water. The duty of these guards is twofold: To prevent any waste of water and to protect the supply from being in any way polluted. Besides this duty, they are instructed to keep a sharp lookout for any suspicious idlers that may be found lurking around the watering places.

The entire telegraphic service of the country is under the surveillance of the United States Government. Yesterday an order was posted in the Western Union telegraph office and all other offices stating that no code or cipher message may be transmitted, nor any information which, the opinion of the manager, will be detrimental to the interests of the Government. This order will in a measure cover press despatches as well as private messages, because the movements of troops and ships, along with orders and instruc tions to military and naval officers, will come under it at the discretion of the Government censors. Minutely detailed instructions have been sent to the managers which will put them practically in the service of the Government and instruct them what to accept and what to

reject. The equipments for the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry are rapidly arriving, and it will be only short time until the regiment is ready to move. Forty-three additional horses were received to lay, as were 404 sets of horse equipments. All of the non-commissioned officers' chev rons and stripes have also been received. On account of the recent call for 75,000 volunteers the Governor of Ohio will in. crease the regiment to the maximum number All the clothing for the cavalrymen has arrived and it was distributed to-day. A riding school will be established in the camp to-morrow, and the men will be put through drills in horseman ship. The drills will be in detachments. Every man will be put through a horseback drill of about twenty minutes. Col. Day has on hand 100 National Guard sabres, and these will be passed about among the men, each company using them for a certain length of time.

Gen. Breckinridge, Assistant Inspector-General, and his staff are still busily engaged in inspecting Gen. Brooke's army. They have com pleted the work in the Third Division of the First Corps and began work on the Second Division to-day. It was the intention of Gen. Breckinridge to have held battle exercise, including a sham battle, in the Second Division to-day, but these will be deferred until a future date. Gen. Breckinridge said that the main purpose of this particular inspection was to ascertain the strength of the various commands se to equipments, &c. The sanitary conditions of the camps, &c., will be left to the care of the division and brigade inspectors. Gen. Breckinridge will be here for a week at least and per-

Col. Harries of the First District of Columbia Col. Harries of the First District of Columbia
Regiment and Col. Bills of the Second Nebraska
are old-time soldier chums. They were both
engaged in the Wounded Knee battle with the
Indians. Their commands adjoin each other in
camp and the two regiments are on the best of
terms. The Second Nebraska was very much
disappointed because it was not ordered to the
front with the District boys.

Lieut-Col. William M. Black has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Third Corps.
Majo: Alszander Rogers has been appointed
Inspecter of the First Division, Third Corps.

NEW YORKERS TO GO FIRST. | the men was slightly intexicated, but he did not in any way insult the women, according to the DISCIPLINE AT HEMPSTEAD STEPS TO MAKE RUNNING THE

GUARD UNPOPULAR.

Major " Sent Out of the Lines-Lies Cooper Captures Thirty-erven Culprits, Who Are Fined from 68 Upward-Scr-geant Carlin is Reduced to the Manks. CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., May 31 .he news centre here te-day has been mostly is the lines of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Much all the day's news is the result of a lament able lack of the spirit of military discipline among some of the men. Well-disciplined troops, like the law-abiding citizens of every ommunity, do not require the personal atten tion of the police, nor do they consider it a

meant for their protection and comfort In the camp of the First Regiment Col. Barber and his officers have got their men into fairly good shape as regards this matter, and this has een true for years of Col. Bartlett's men of th Twenty-second, but the old leaven there has not ret done its work in spreading the spirit of dis cipline among the recruits. It is years since it was considered the proper caper at the State camp at Peckskill for National Guardsmen to "run the guard," and that sort of amusemen

feather in their cap to out wit or bother the force

eased to be in vogue. Men here, as there, can get liberty for all proper purposes, and so there is no excuse for their being out without authority. Men who have been running the guard at night, sneak ing out of camp, have been making themselved nulsance in the neighboring villages. It is these breaches of discipline which have made it secessary to keep a provost guard spread abou the country and in the villages, and Col. Eddy and his officers have determined to do away with their regiment's share in making these

With this in mind, Col. Bartlett had Lieut Cooper of Company D. Twenty-second Regi nent, detailed as officer of the guard yeste day. Cooper is known as a sharp officer and good disciplinarian. At midnight last night word came to camp that there were a lot of nen over at Westbury who were in saloon, drinking and making a great deal of noise in having what they called a good time. Taking one man with him, Cooper went to the saloon. The first man that he con ronted in the saloon was in full uniform, and wearing the shoulder straps of a Major. This 'Major" was trying to induce some men of the Forty-seventh, who were there on passes, to oin with him in disorderly proceedings, otherwise misconducting himself.

Cooper took the "Major" into custody an brought him into camp, and there he was held n the guard house until this morning. Then when he was brought up before the prope officials, he declared that he wore his uniform by virtue of his connection with a military school in Philadelphia, and that he was not the holder of a commission from any State or the United States. Upon this he was dis harged from custody and escorted officially outside the guard lines. Beyond these official lines it is said unofficially that he was helped forward rapidly for a few steps by feet which did not be ong to him.

It was discovered afterward that the "Major ad appeared in the camp of the First Regiment early in the day yesterday and tried to order some men about whom he saw at drill there. As the men did not obey him he went to their Lieutenant and got into a wrangle with him, in the course of which he had used some pretty bad language. The "Major" will probably not

Lieut. Cooper's work did not end for the night with corralling the "Major," however, for about 2:30 A. M. he discovered that there was something going on that shouldn't be in the big mess tent back of the Twenty-second's camp. and he went to see about it. There was a dim light within the tent, but it was strong enough to make shadow figures on the canvas, and by these Cooper became convinced from their peculiar movements that there was drinking going on within and that there was a considerable party there. He stationed a man at the flaps and stepped within, at the same time declaring that the occupants were all under arrest. Most of the men gave up at once but one of them dropped to the ground and began to slide out from under the tent, feet foremost.

Cooper saw him, and running around the tent found the man just a little more than half out. With a will, he brought the flat of his sword down upon the part of the man that was outside the tent, and there arose yells which re sounded far over the plain. "Murder!" yelled the man. "I'm stabbed!" "I'm killed!"
"Help!" "Let me go!" He was marched with the others to the guard tent, still holding his hands on his hurts, and in a quandary as to whether he was really stabbed or not. Cooper gathered in altogether over thirty-seven men the night, and to-day these were all brought before a field court and fined sums

varying from \$3 upward. There was a trial in the Forty-seventh to-day by a field court, with Lieut.-Col. Hubbell as the trial officer, which was for a breach of discipline of a more serious character than these others. The culprit was Sergeant Curtin of Company G. who was accused of having allowed some of the missary stores at the depot near the railroad station to be stolen on the night of May 29, while he was in charge of the detail of men which was supposed to be safeguarding them. It was even asserted that Sergeant Curtin had

partaken of a beefsteak and other stolen store with his men while the guard was stationed there. Curtin admitted that he had eaten of th things mentioned, but he pleaded that he had no knowledge as to where they came from. He was found guilty and was ordered to be reduced o the ranks.

The Commissary Department received five car oads of stores to-day which had been at Pecks kill, and contracts were awarded for a month's supply of the fresh meat and vegetable component parts of rations. This has given rise to considerable speculation as to how long the camp is likely to be kept up here. Gen. Pen nington says he has no idea of its prob able endurance and no orders regarding the three regiments here or of others come. On the other hand, there is a rumo? that another site is to be sought in the neighborhood for a more permanent camping ground. One objection to this place is the lack of a copious supply of water and of bathing facilities for the men. Of course bath hous could be erected easily and cheaply, and their need cannot be too strongly urged. At least one regiment that went away from here, after living three weeks in straw, is known to have bebadly infested with vermin, and any old army man knows how rapidly such pests spread and how hard it is to keep men free from them without great sanitary care of the tents and facili-

ties for personal cleanliness. There is another good reason for moving the camp. The ground here is pasty and slow to dry. For these reasons, it is said, a site is to be sought on the shores of Long Island Sound, where the men could have a good bathing beach next to the camp and more sandy ground to

live and work upon. The news that the State's new quota of mer was likely to be made up in large part by increasing the size of each of the present volum teer companies from 84 to 106 men is not looked upon with entire favor here. In the Fortyseventh, for instance, many of the officers said to-day that this would involve a doing over of a large part of the work which had been most difficult and disagreeable in getting the quota of the regiment filled with proper men. Under this plan the regiment would have to open recruiting stations again and go through the work of completing its organization a second time.

This brings forward again the discussion which has been going on ever since the calling out of troops as to whether it was wise to take the organizations into camp to do this work. The officers of the Guard have, many of them said distinctly that they could have done the work better in their armories and saved time and money, besides saving their men from manifold discomforts. To day Gen. Pennington said that he should think the work of building up the National guard regiments which hight be called to fill the new quots might be done better at their armories than in camp, and that when the ranks were filled and the men all uniformed and equipped it would be time enough to send them into camps for learning field duties.

SECOND NEW JERSEY OFF TO-DAY. Bound for Chickmenuga and Will Loave S

Sma Grav, May S1 .- It was definitely settled this morning that the Second Regiment, in command of Col. Edwin Hips, will leave Camp Voorhees at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow. The trains are now here waiting to take the regiment to Chickmauga, where it has been ordered by Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the War Department. Gov. Voorhees has requested the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will transport the troops, to carry the baggage of each bat talion with the battallon, instead of moving all the baggage together, as was the case with the other regiments. This, he says, will avoid de lay and confusion at the destination of the regiment. The railroad officials say they will follo the Governor's suggestion.

The troops will go by way of Trenton and Harrisburg and expect to reach Chickamauga on Thursday night or Friday morning. To-day the cooks of the twelve companies were ken busy preparing sandwiches for the men. Eight hundred pounds of beef were cooked for this purpose.

Privates Adams, Vreeland and Roth of Com pany D. Second Regiment, of Passaic, who de serted camp a few days ago, have returned. They will pay dear for their trip. The field of ficers' court has sentenced each of them to tw days' solitary confinement, during which they will live on bread and water; six days' hard labor, and a reduction of \$2 in their pay. The men say they had no intention of deserting, but were only out for a lark. The officers think that the punishment will deter others from desert ing. The court of the Second Regiment to-day considered the case of Musician McCarthy, who was arrested for beating a corporal. Another session of the court will be held to-night. Mo-Carthy, Adams, Vreeland and Roth will serv their sentences at Chickamauga,

The authorities here have given up hope that Sea Girt will be made a military post for the nobilization of volunteer troops. suggested by Gov. Voorhees, and Lieut. Mott of Gen. Merritt's staff came here to look over the ground. This was three weeks ago. Since then no encouragement has been received from the War Department.

The fact that Major-Gen. Plume's name was not in the list of Brigadier-General appoint ments made by President McKinley last week has inspired the Governor to greater activity in Gen. Plume's behalf. He said this afternoon that he believed Gen. Plume's name will be in the next list.

Gov. Voorhees, Col. Oliphant, his aide, and Gen Plume were in conference this morning trying to interpret the latest despatch received from the War Department regarding New Jersey's quota of volunteers under the new call. After he conference it was said that no conclusies had been reached, and that the New Jersey authorities were as much in the dark as ever. I it is intended to recruit the First, Second, and Third regiments by 990 men, as ordered by the War Department, the Governor is inclined to believe that the men will be enlisted from the soveral recruiting stations in the State and sent to the three regiments.

After the Second Regiment breaks came to corrow Sea Girt will be a dull place unless nore recruits are sent here, which may not hap pen for several weeks, if at all. Gov. Voorhees intends to leave here either to-morrow or Thurs day, and will spend several days looking after legislative matters. Col. Oliphant will remain in camp indefinitely.

The Governor says there is little likelihood or an extra session of the Legislature, as suggested week or two ago.

No summer encampment will be held this year, the money for this purpose having been used by the State in taking care of the First Second, and Third regiments. Among the visitors to-day were Congressmen Fowler and R. Wayne Parker and Gen. Plume.

About 10 o'clock to-night Gov. Voorhees was startled by the heavy tread of marching troops and the rattle of the drum corps. He looked from the door and saw the entire regi marching in companies down road. Clustered around the "Little White House," they gave three cheers for the Governor. Col. Hine and the other officers of the regiment surrounded New Jersey's Executive, who was deeply affected by the emonstration in his honor. Introduced to the boys by Col. Hine, Gov. Voorhees delivered stirring and patriotic address, which was cheered lustily by a thousand enthusiastic so diers. It was late when the regiment marched back to quarters.

NO ORDER TO SEVENTH YET. 172st, Col. Francis, Mustered Into the National Guard, 440 Strong,

Although orders to go to camp were not received by Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regient last night, the officers and men of h command were confident that the call would soon come. The regiment could start for Camp Black or anywhere else with twelve fully equipped companies within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order from Albany.

Nearly every man in the regiment reported at the armory vesterday afternoon or last even ing, to be questioned by the corporal of the particular squad to which he belonged. Among the questions asked were: "Are you married? "Is your business in such shape that you can eave it without serious loss!" "Would your failure to return result in financial hardship to your family?"

The answers were all recorded, and through the company commanders transmitted to the

Col. Appleton, Lieut.-Col. Kipp, Regimenta Adjutant Weaver, the battalion adjutants and Capt. W. C. Fisk of Company D were at the armory at least twelve hours yesterday and rom 12:30 until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoo they had with them all officers of the regiment

The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were in onsultation for three hours more in the even ing. The line officers spent the evening with their men in the company rooms. Col. Appleton said that the meeting of the Board of Offi cers had to do with the business of the regiment and was of no interest to the public Capt. Fisk was au'horized to say:

"We are expecting orders at any moment and every company commander is under in structions to keep in close touch with the arnory, so that no time may be lost in asserbling the men. I will admit, of course, that today's meeting was not an ordinary one, such a might be held in times of peace.

It was taken for granted by the men of the regiment last night that one of the questions liscussed at the officers' meeting had been the willingness of the men to enlist in the service of the United States. Each Captain is supposed to know the sentiment and feeling of his ow company, and in view of that fact it is signifiant that they all take it for granted that within a few days the Seventh Regiment will have be come a part of the United States voluntee army.

The 171st Regiment, Col. August T. Francis was mustered into the National Guard las night by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith in the armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. It is the first of the supplementary regiments to enter the State's service. The regiments to enter the State's service. There were eight companies with an average of fifty-five men to a company.

Two more companies will be mustered in next Monday, it is expected. The SUN gave yesterday the list of officers. Capt. Francis of Company C is the Colonel's son. The men were taken out into the drillroom company by company, and after the roll had been called they were sworn into the militta by Majors T. J. O'Donohue and John McClintock. There was a large crowd of the friends of the soldiers in the galleries and these cheered as the young men took what they believed was the preliminary step of going to the war.

Iowa to Fill Out Her Regiments DES MOINES, Ia., May 31.-Gov. Shaw says he will send troops to fill the present regiments to the maximum strength, though Iowa would much prefer raising new regiments. Plenty of volunteers are offered in Iowa to fill the regi-

A new sleeping car line has been inaugurated between New York and Boehester via the New York Central. Train leaves Greend Central Station at S:15 F. M., arrives Bochester V:45 A. M. Returning leaves Rochester 6:46 F. H., arrives New York 7:00 A. M.

TROOPERS IN SHOW DRILL NEW YORK CAVALRYMEN'S FANCY RIDING AT CAMP ALGER.

The Boys of Troops A and C thew What They Can Be in Agile Performances on Horse-back.-Routine of Military Life at the Camp -A Better Water Supply to Be Had Seen. CAMP ALGER, Va., May 31. - Virginia's weather is doing everything to make the soldiers hardened to a treacherous climate. The men have had hot, dry, and wet weather. The latest variety, cold, arrived last night, accompanied by a strong wind, which braced the boys up for their work to-day. Every one kept moving lively this morning, and the change was gladly

The expectation is that the reservoir to furnish water to the camp will be completed within the next three weeks. It is a mile north of the camp, and will have a capacity of five thousand barrels. The water is furnished by springs which will yield two thousand barrels in twentyfour hours. The water will be pumped from the reservoir to a tank, with a capacity of four thousand gallons, on a hill 400 yards from the res

The distributing tank has an elevation of seventy feet over the highest point in the camp. and the water can be easily piped to every regi ment. This supply, with that furnished by the numerous wells and springs throughout the camp, it is thought will be sufficient to meet the demand. Col. Welsh of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers has secured leave of absence for eight days.

Major-Gen, Graham and his staff made a per sonal inspection of the camp with a view of changing formation. The regiments will be camped in accordance with their division and brigade rank. After morning mees the regiments were formed and a complete muster made to get the pay rolls in proper form. The men stood the ordenl good-humoredly, and are willing to go through it every week if every week would bring a pay day.

Troops A and C. New York cavalry, gave an exhibition of rough riding before the quarters of the corps commander at 4 o'clock this after noon. Music was furnished by the band of the Eighth Ohio. Invitations were issued only to the regimental and staff officers and to the Nex York Congress delegation. The regular drill of the troops was suspended, and those who were not in the picked squads were excused. The exhibition was given to show what the men are able to do with green horses. work of the men was excellent and if there is any fault to be found it rests with the horses. Troopers from A gave the first exhibition of their skill in managing horses and their ability as athletes. The following squad picked up handkerchiefs at a gallop: Corporals Hoyt. Huntington and Wallace, Privates Conner, Bar clay and Holt. Corporals Hoyt, Haight, lace, Erwing and Privates Leigh, Wright, Clark and Barry jumped their horses over a hurdle, at the same time cutting at a dummy head. The

The potato race was exciting, and was engage in by Sergeant Paterson, Corporal Huntington, Privates Connor, Barclay, Holt and Fuller, The double-mounting act is an event in which one man rides and the other, running along, mounts the horses at a walk, trot and gallop. Corpora Height, Privates Holt, Brown, Ledyard, Riker Valentine, Barry and Horninghaus performed this feat. The novelty race provoked much laughter. Corporal Hoyt, Privates Clarke, Fuller, and Valentine were obliged to light a Japanese lantern, then a cigar, mount their horses and ride a distance of 100 yards. Dis mounting they opened a dress suit case, put on the shirt that was in the case, changed the hat for a straw sun bonnet, mounted and raced for the finish. In the confusion it was hard to tell who won, and much laughter followed every movement of the troopers.

The rough riders of Troop C were Sergeants Fiske, Debevoise, Curie, McLeo, Corporals H. O. Wilson, Armstrong, Norton, Morgan, Welr, Welman, McCue, and Privates Bryant, Wisters Cronkite and Bittalga. The men mounted their horses at a walk, trot and gallop. While their were on a trot they kneeled, stood erect and, in fact, did everything that "monkey drill" could teach them to do. Among those who witnessed the exhibition besides Major-Gen. Graham and his staff were Representatives Ben nett, Fischer, Cochran, Belford and Low.

Col. Hart and Lieut.-Col. Dick of the Sixth Ohio, and Provost Marshal Vollrath, Lieut, Snyder of the Twelfth Pennsylvania have been detailed to make a plan of the camp. Snyder was former City Engineer of Williamsport, Pa. The members of Company K. Sixth Illinois, are looking for the person or persons who stole two hams, one box of matches, four boxes of sar dines and three boxes of corn beef from their

kitchen last night. A thorough search of the regiment was made for the missing articles and there will be rejoicing in the company if the articles have been only borrowed and the han bones and the tin cans are returned. Major Walter S. Scuyler, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., has reported to headquarters, and has been assigned to duty as Adjutant

General of the Second Division. The Seventh Illinois was the only regimen that reached camp to-day. It is recruited to the maximum limit under the present military law. Its officers are Col. L. M. Cavanagh, Lieut.-Col. Dan Moriarity, Major T. J. Sullivan, Surgeon Major Eben Smith, Major Carroll Donnis and Capt. E. A. Kerry, Chaplain. The Seventh is short 400 rifles and 200 uniforms. This lack of equip ment does not extend, however, to its ambulance corps, which is as well equipped as any in the regular service. The Seventh is assigned quarters about two miles from First Division

IF YOU WRITE TO YOUR SOLDIER BOY Just Put a Stamp on the Letter or He Won't Get It.

headquarters.

About 200 letters addressed to men in the inited States Army and Navy are detained at the General Post Office in this city because the senders did not put stamps on them. This, the portal authorities believe, is due to a misuaderstanding of the purport of two orders recently issued by the Post Office Department at Washington. One of these orders directed that mail soldiers and sattors, whose location will necessarily be subject to constant change, shall be forwarded from place to place, without extra postage charge, until delivered. The senders of letters or other mail matter, however, must put on stamps. The other order provides that sol diers or sailors may send letters to their relatives or friends without putting stamps upon them by getting their commanding officer to in dorse the envelope, but the addressees (this beautiful word is official) will be required to pay the postage. There is nothing in either order which permits the forwarding of unstampe mail to men in the army or navy.

Present Bauger of Photography. GALVESTON, Tex., May 31 .- E. H. Barnette who represents H. L. Judd & Co. of New York in the South, was arrested yesterday as a Span ish spy. Barnette travelled to Jacksonville, Fig., on the steamer Algonquin, and on the way took kodak pictures of the Charleston defences and gave them to a photographer here to develop. The photographer notified the police and Harnotte was taken before Chief Jones. He finally convinced the authorities that he meant no harm and was released. narm and was released.

E. F. Burks to Join the Rough Biders ORANGE, N. J., May 31 .- Edward F. Burke of Llewellyn Park, a son of the late John Burke has gone to join Roosevelt's rough riders, to gether with William A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn, the champion tennis players.

The Leading Chefs use only ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

THAT MISSING SPANIAR LETTER, Scoop By Bose and Liont, Carranan Betertale

a Crowd in Court. MONTREAL, May 81, - Senor Du Boso and Lieut, Carranza, who may now be regarded as the Spanish representatives in Canada, have made a decided sensation by their action in having Detective Joe Kellers arrested on a charge of stealing a letter. When the case was called in court this morning there was an immense crowd present. The Spaniards attracted great attention. Detective Kellert seemed to enjoy the proceedings. He is the hero of the hour, and on the way to and from the court the people sympathized with him, from the Mayor down. He and his friends seem convinced that no case can be made against him

Judge Lafontaine presided at the investiga ion. The Spanish gentlemen kept the proceed ings waiting a little and did not appear til about 10:45. They came in accompanied by the cook and the maid of the house where they are living. The two gentlemen were irreproachably attired, Senor Du Hose in Prince Albert coat and tall hat, Lieut. Carranza in an expensive but plain black business suit. Sefor Dn Boso actor as interpreter, though many times Lieut. Carranza insisted on speaking in English, which made his interpreter a little angry.

Lieut. Carranza was the first witness, and his estimony was mainly a repetition of the story how the letter was stolen. The three person who stole the letter, two men and a woman, he said, brought a card from the agent of the house authorizing them to see it. After they had presented this it was put on a table in the hall, and they were smart enough to take it with them when they went out.

The testimony throws some light upon the habits of the Spanish gentlemen. Lieut. Carranza gets up about 7, lunches till about 11, and often works till 2 o'clock in the morning. Being asked as to what he was doing here, he replied that he was simply travelling for pleasure. He admitted that he had not been able to identify Mr. Kellert positively, as he only saw one side of the man's face during the visit of the short man to the house, and he also admitted that it t had not been for additional assurances on the part of the detectives and his servant girl he would have hesitated before signing the war rant for Mr. Kellert's arrest.

On cross-examination Lieut. Carrange said they had to be extremely careful with letters or account of espionage and even this morning they had received two letters from Toront which had been cut open. He related in detail his talk with Mr. Kellert on Saturday afternoon when, on the pretext that he wanted to consult him about a case, he went to see if he could recognize him.

The Lieutenant went this afternoon with three detectives to all the railroad stations in the city and also to Lachine to see if he could find the three persons there. The strangers, he aid, were seven or eight minutes at the house. He also said that, though he had rented the house on Tupper street for a month, he and Seffor Du Bosc would probably remain here longer Mr. Greenshields wanted to know what they were doing in Canada and what the letter contained, but the magistrate would not allow the

Sarah Meedon, the Spaniards' housekeeper was examined this afternoon and swere posi tively that Kellert was one of the three persons who had called at the house and had been in Lieut, Carranza's room, where the letters wer She did not see him take the letters. Detective Kellert's counsel endeavored to shake her test mony, but without effect, as she stood by her identification of Keilert. The case will be continued to-morrow. Kellert says that the report that he was engaged by Chief Wilkie to watch the Spanish spies is a lie.

INQUIRY ABOUT THE COLUMBIA. Naval Surgeons at Work in the Dry Book B

tracting the Fescolia's Nos . The western end of Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the cruiser Colum bia is laid up for repairs, was as noisy as a boil er factory yesterday. On four scaffoldings along the ship's starboard side aft were forty workme sammering and banging away with chisels and punches, cutting away the rivets that hold in place the plates injured by the cruiser's collisions with the Foscolia on Saturday night. The plates will have to be removed for eight or ter set forward and aft of the rent in the Columbia's side. Inside the ship other workmen were removing so much of the Foscolia's bow and in terior fittings as had broken off and lodged in the Columbia's hull. The cruiser's after deck was piled high with chests of drawers, water buckets, and other truck that belonged to the sunken merchantman

Meanhwile Capt. Merrill Miller of the re ceiving ship Vermont was presiding over a preliminary inquiry into the accident. Most of the Columbia's people were called before him in the afternoon. The Foscolia's Captain an crew were notified to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon. This investigation should be finished before to-night. The investigators will then determine whether a Board of In quiry or a court-martial will be necessary. It is foregone conclusion about the navy yard that no matter what form the inquiry takes, it will result in nothing but praise for Capt. Sands. His officers and men have not yet ceased to congratulate themselves on his foresight and coolness that prevented the accident from resulting far more seriously than it did. Even as it was the ship was nearer to disaster than most peo ple realize. "I didn't take a good long breath," said one

the water out a good deal. We didn't know then how many compartments were smashed But we did know that every vibration of the screw tended to shake that stuff out of the hole and to let in all the water that could come. After five fathoms we could have stood having her sink. There wouldn't have been any lives lost probably, and the ship could have been raised. They figured it out on board the Columbia yes terday that the big hole had done just about as much damage as would have been inflicted by a 12-inch shell. The hole wouldn't have been so large on the outside, but things would have been ripped loose inside and bulkheads opened to the water to about the same extent. Such a shell, of course, would have gone clear through and come out on the other side. But the Foscolia accident goes to show that it would take more than one 12-inch shell in that part of the ship to sink the Columbia The Captain of the Foscolia has been requested

of her officers yesterday, "from the time we were

struck until we were in five fathoms of water.

The Foscolia's bow, jammed into our side, kept

o appear before the investigating board at 10 o'clock this morning, with witnesses. The Fos colia's owners have retained lawyers to push a claim for damages against the Government,

SCOUT BOATS ON THE ALERT. Nothing Cotting by Those on Duty in the Vicinity of Santiago.

Cant, Fraser of the British fruit steamship Ja son, in yesterday from Jamaican ports, says that when he was at Montego Hay there were there also the Nova Scotian brig Harry Stewart and the British gunboat Alert. The Stewart was lumber laden and was bound from Digby, N. S., for Manzanillo, Cuba. She was not allowed to enter Manganillo by the American fleet and put into Montego Bay to cable to her owners for instruc-

On May 26, off Santiago, the Jason was held up by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, one of whose officers boarded the fruiter, and after examining her papers permitted her to proceed. The St. Paul's officer told Capt. Fraser that the cruiser had captured the coal-laden British steamship Restormel and sent her to Key West. The auxiliary cruiser Yale was in the neighborhood of Santiago. The St. Paul expected to go to Key West for coal and provisions on Sunday.

NAVY YARD WORRMEN ARMED

Three Hundred Volunteers Ready to Defend Government Property at Portsmouth

PORTEMOUTH. May 31.-The 300 workmen at the Portsmouth Navy Yard were to-day armed with Les rifles by the Ordnance Department and will be drilled daily at noon by Gunner J. G. Foster, United States Navy. All the workmen have volunteered their services to defend the Government property.



Horses sweat, men perspire, ladies glow. In any case the result is discomfort and often danger. How to minimize both is a problem for the solution of which mankind cannot be too grateful.

Dr. Deimel claims that his Linen-mesh underwear does precisely that; and we are inclined to agree with him.

Certainly the underwear is delightful to the skin, is a quick absorbent and dries very rapidly, hence produces little or no chill -which is the cause of colds.

It ought to be tried by men who want the best there is and are willing to pay for it; but you needn't pay until you've tried it. Have a suit sent home on approval.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

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Pinchnose Eye Glasses.

That's the fit name for some of them. But you don't have to have them. You can get the Schmidt Clip. It holds the Eye Glasses. No slipping, no falling, no breaking, no pinching. Attached to any glasses for 50 cents. Circular PREE. Oculists' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises, Quick repairing, OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1968-33.

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HORSFORD'S **ACID PHOSPHATE**

elleves nervous disorders, exhaustion headache, wakefulness, etc. Bold only in bettles.

PURE WATER FOR THE TROOPS. Distilling Plants and Filters Purchased by the

Upon the recommendation of Major George H. Torney, surgeon. U. S. A., the Quartermas er-General of the army has authorized the purchase of thirteen of the lightning water distilling plants, made by Whittemann Brothers of this city. One plant will be immediately installed on the army hospital ship Relief and the others, as soon as they are ready, will be sent to twelve troop ships in Southern waters.

Dr. Torney said yesterday that in all probability the troops that go to Cuba will be supplied with Magnan-Berkfield filters. This will be done, he said, to guard against the possibility of the men being stationed somewhere where is will be impossible to use the distilling plants. These filters, Dr. Torney said, have been experimented with for some time by Major Reed of Surgeon-General's office and have been found to be almost as good as distillers. The Magnan filter is composed for an elliptical shaped asbestos cylinder, into which a perforated steel tube is inserted. To the steel tube is attached a rubber pipe, which is connected with a suction pump. The force pump is connected with a Berkfield filter, which is really a Pas-

teur-Chamberlain filter. The Magnan filter may be submerged in a stream of comparatively foul water. The water is drawn into the filter by the suction pump, which also forces the water into the Berkfield filter, and from it to vessels in which the water is to be served. Dr. Torney said that all the coarser impurities are removed from the water when it passes through the filter, and the baggeria are removed when the water passes through the Berkfield filter. From this

filter the water comes sweet and pure. Dr. Torney said that a man could carry one of these combination filters on his back, and, when ready for operation, one man may pump through the filter five gallons of pure water an hour. By the use of these filters, he said, every company of every regiment could be supplied constantly with pure water.

CONNECTICUT RESERVIS CALLED. An Opportunity to Velunteer to lie Given to

the Battulion of Naval Militin NEW HAVEN, May 31 .- Gov. Lorrin Cooks reseived a message to-day from Washington call ing out the Connecticut naval militia, Commander Edward Grant Buckland took steps at once to give the members of the battalion an opportunity to volunteer.

The battalion has two divisions, one here, the other in Hartford, and one division of engineers here. Besides these, volunteer divisions not yet officially recognized by the State have been formed at Bridgeport, Stonington, New London, West Haven and Saybrook. The present battalion numbers 221 officers and men. Sixteen are now engaged in patrolling the mine fields in New Haven harbor. Almost to a man the bat talion will volunteer.

Brigadier-Generals Confirmed.

WARRINGTON, May 31 .- Among the military ominations confirmed by the Senate to-day were those of Frederick D. Grant and Francis 7. Greene, New York; Jas. Rush Lincoln, Iowa; William J. McKee, Indiana; William W. Gordon, Georgia; John A. Wiley, Pennsylvania, and William A. Bancroft, Massachusetts, to be Brigadier Generals.

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EXPERT FRAME FITTING.

